BABKO, A.K.; SHTOKALO, M.I.

Use of the metal-indicator method for the study of oxalate complexes of iron. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1204-1213 164. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SHTOKALOV, D.A., Cand Fech Sci -- (diss) "Improved IARICATING specyling along trenches." Novocherkassk, 1957, 16 pp (Min of Agr RSFSR. Novocherkassk Engineering Improvement Inst NIMI) 200 copies (KL, 32-58, 109)

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SHTOKALOV, D.A.; STOL'NIKOVA, G.A., red.

[Irrigation technique for grain crops] Tekhnika poliva zernovykh kul'tur. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 61 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

San and delivery was to	OKALOV . I.	
	Solution of linear differential equations of the -th order with variable coefficients. Zbir.prats' Inst.mat.AN URSR no.9:140-161 '48. (Differential equations, Linear) (MLRA 9:9)	

L 34351-66 EWT(1) WW

ACC NR: AP6009062

SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/001/0142/0144

AUTHOR: Shtokolov, L. S. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: None

TITLE: A generalization of experimental data on the prevalent crisis of <u>heat exchange</u> during the boiling of liquids

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1966, 142-144

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, fluid flow, heat transfer fluid, hydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: The author presents a generalized formula for the calculation of critical heat flows during extended crises. It is shown that prevalent crises are mostly characteristic for the boiling of high-temperature organic heat-transfer agents. An analysis of experimental data shows that the values of the critical density of heat flux during extended crises is mainly determined by pressure and fluid flow rate, and is independent of either time or experimental sequence. Good agreement of the experimental points at highly variable conditions of fluid flow near the surface of heating confirms the assumption

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ACC NR: AP6009062

of the author on the hydrodynamic nature of the extended crisis. Senior laboratory technician I. V. Svorkova took part in the work. The author thanks S. S. Kutateladza and A. I. Leont'yev for participating in the discussion of this work and for their remarks. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R00155003	0005-2
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R00155003 AUTHOR: Kutaleladze, S. S.; Leont'yev, A. I.; Mamontova, N. N.; Shtokolov, L. S. Moskvicheva, V. N.; Shtokolov, L. S. Moskvicheva, V. N.; Shtokolov, L. S. ORG: Institute of Thermophysics, Siberian Branch AN SSSR (Institut teplofiziki SO AN SSSR) TITLE: Hydrodynamic theory of the heat transfer crisis in forced flow of a boiling liquid. The crisis at high flow rates and a zero vapor of a boiling liquid. The crisis at high flow rates and a zero vapor source: Teplo-1 massoperenos. t. III: Teplo-1 massoperenos pri seronsfer in phase transformations). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, minsk prevrashcheniyakh (Heat and mass transfer. v. 3: Heat and mass transfer in phase transformations). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, minsk prevrashcheniyakh transfer, hydrodynamic theory TOPIC TAGS: boiling, heat transfer, hydrodynamic theory ABSTRACT: From the theory of the limiting friction laws in the turbulent boundary layer it follows that when the Reynolds number turbulent boundary layer it follows that when the Reynolds number approaches infinity, the critical injection in a homogeneous flow is equal to Isp = 2cle ? We. (i)	
Card 1/2	
	1

137-58-4-6437

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shtokarev, A.D.

TITLE: Operation of An Experimental FluoSolids Roasting Installation at the desircular skiy Copper Smelter (O rabote opytnoy ustanovki dlya obzhiga v kipyashchem sloye na Sredneural skom medeplavil -

nom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tekhn. soveshchaniya po obzhigu materialov v kipyashchem sloye. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 72-74

ABSTRACT: The schedule under which this installation operated was as follows: drying of concentrate (9-11 percent Cu, 6-7 percent Zn, 37-40 percent S, 34-35 percent Fe) in a drum drier, delivery to the bin, transfer from it by a belt platter feed onto which quartz and limestone were also proportioned. This charge went to the disintegrator, from which it went to the screen, and the -2 mm product was carried by belt past scales and on to FluoSolids roasting. The first time the furnace was used--electric filter dust being employed--the entire layer fused. After the second use--a charge being fed (800 kg sand, 200 kg cinders, and 200 kg

Card 1/2 concentrate) - the furnace stopped after 12 hours because of ac-

137-58-4-6437

Operation of An Experimental FluoSolids Roasting Installation (cont.)

cumulation of large grains of concentrate in the layer. The furnace was then started on a charge (18-20 percent concentrate, fine sand) and was run for 10 days. 220 tons of concentrate was treated, and 86 tons of cinder was obtained, the rest being electric filter dust. The S content of the cinders was 3.7-6.0 percent and the sulfate content up to 2.5 percent. The SO₂ content of the gases was 10.4 and up to 12 percent. The capacity of the furnace was appx. 10 t/m² of charge per day, the air used being 419-425 m³/m²/hr. The blast pressure was 1200-1350 mm water.

1. Metallurgy--Roasting precesses

A.P.

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEV, Ye.S.; ZASYPKIN, N.S.; SHTOKAREV, A.D.; BUROVOY, I.A.; KRICHEVSKIY, G.Ya.; BOROVKOV, Ye.G.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.A.

Utilization of the excess heat of the fluidized bed of roasting furnaces. Prom. energ. 20 no.5:43-47 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

スピカガスカキュー ガカバん

AUTHORS:

136-58-3- /21 Burovey, I.A., Krichevskiy, G.Ya. and Shtckarev, A.H.

TITLE:

Development of arrangements for removing excess heat from a fluidized bed for roasting granulated copper-zinc concentrate at a high productivity (Razrabotka ustroystv ot yema izbytochnogo tepla kipyashchego sloya dlya obzhiga granulirovannogo medno-tsinkovogo

kontsentrata pri vysokov proizvoditel'nosti)

PERIODICAL:

Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958,3 Nr. 3. pp. 30 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A limiting factor in the productivity of fluidized-bed roasting of sulphide ores in roasters of 1.5m2 hearth area and over, though this is not evident in laboratory-scale installations because of higher wallarea: hearth area ratios. The authors describe work at Gintsvetmet and the Sredneural'skiy copper-swelting works on a 1.5-m2 hearth area reaster with water-cooled sides and divided into three zones by two watercooled blocks, each consisting of three plates with evaporative cooling (figs.1 & 2). Degtyar copper-zine concentrate pelletised in a drying drum was used, the reasting being continued to 5-8% S in the residue and to enable the daily rate of roasting to be raised to 13 tonnes of sulphur/M2 two of the zones of the roaster were provided with additional cooling in the form of vertical cooling coils directly in the bed. The rate of heat removal was 530,000 keal/m3 of bed, the verticaltube coolers being the most effective, while a simultaneously installed

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water-injection system had comparatively little effect (table 3).

Development of arrangements for removing excess heat from a fluidized bed for reasting granulated copper-zinc concentrate at a high productivity.

The authors give details of the procedure used for casting the blocks (fig.3), describe the difficulties encountered in starting up a roaster with such effective cooling, and outline the tedious procedure which, in the absence of blast-heating facilities, had to be adopted. They give in a diagrammatic form (fig.4) comparative data on productivity and specific firing rates for fluidized-bed roastin of various sulphide materials at the Voskresenskiy chemical combine as well as at the Sredneural'skiy and zinc works. The following personnel of the Sredneural'skiy works are named as having participated in the works Ye.S. Alekseyev, T.F. Kirova, P.V. Bryantsev, L.I. Burma, E.G. Klyayn, M.P. Bryantseva, V.K. Vinokurov, V.P. Grishanov, A.V. Postogonov, and A.P. Ol'kov. The Grintsvetmet personnel were I.T. Matveyev and M.I. Mantsevich. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 3 Slavic references.

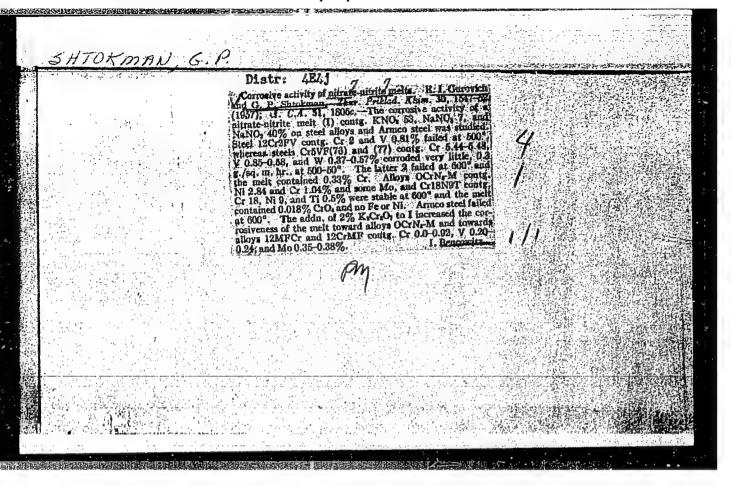
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Gintsvetmet i Sredneural'skiy Medeplavil'nyy Zavod (Gintsvetment and the Sredneural'skiy Copper Smelting Works) Library of Congress.

1. Sulphide ores-Processing-Equipment 2. Heat transfer-Equipment

Card 2/2



Shtokman, I. G. - "The theoretical determination of the ultimate length of belt conveyors of a liven design and the relection of the location of the driving gear," Investiga Dne ripetr. garnogo in-ta, Vol. XIX, 1,48, g. 173-86

SO: U-3600, 10 July 63, (Letopis 'Zhumal 'mykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).

S.FTO..W.A(slc), .. 1.

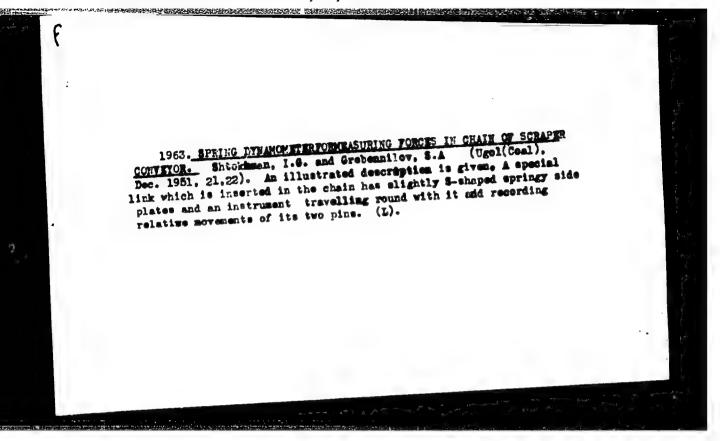
Shrokman (slc), I. I.: "Decermining the acceleration of movement of a chain of type-ST-11 scraper conveyors", Izvestiya Dnepropetr. gornogo in-ta im. Artema, VOL. AA, 1948, p. 105-11.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stater, No. 24, 1949).

SHIUALA , 1. ..

Polyakov, A. S. and Shtoklan, I. G. "The achievements of Soviet science in the theory of belt conveyors", Izvestija Dnepropetr. gornojo in-ta in. Artama, Vol. XX, 17h1, p. 135-43, - Bibliog: 17 items.

So: 1-4631, 16 Sept. 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal



SHTOKHMAN, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Dynamic stresses in the chain of scraping conveyers. Sbor.trud.Inst. gor.dela AN URSR no.2:97-104 '52. (MLRA 7:12)

(Goal mining machinery)

SOLOV'YEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Review of "Collection of problems for a course on mine transportation" by Professor N.S.Poliakov, Docent E.K.Komarova, Docent I.G.Shtokman. A.A.Solov'ev. Ugol' 28 no.6:46-47 Je '53. (MIRA 6:6)

1. Khar kovskiy gornyy institut. (Mine haulage) (Poliakov, N.S.) (Komarova, E.K.) (Shtokman, I.G.)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MURZIN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLUYANSKIY, S.A., inzhener.

Experimental determination of the propagation speed of resiliency waves in conveyor chains. Vest.mash. 34 no.2:26-27 F '54.

(MIRA 7:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema (for Shtokman).

2. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk URRS (for Murzin and Poluyanskiy). (Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G.

VESTNIK MASHINOSTROYENIYA, (ENGINEERING JOURNAL)
Vol 35, No. 7, July, 1955

On the existence of dynamic loads in the chains of conveyor installations. Report on the visualization and causes of impact and fluctuating loads, using strain gauges and oscillographic recording contains critical comments on the views expressed in a paper by V. A. Kruzhkov on the same subject (same journal, 1953, No. 10).

By I. G. Shtokman, V. A. Murzin and S. A. Poluyanskyi ... 16

Name: SHTOKMAN, Il'ya Grigor'yevich

Dissertation: Dynamic loads of chain drives of ore

conveyers

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst imeni Artem Affiliation:

13 Jun 56, Council of Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Defense Date, Place:

Mining Inst imeni Plekhanov

Certification Date: 29 Jun 57

Source: 374V) 18/57

POLYAKOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich; LICHIN, Anisim Yakovlevich; SHTOKMAN, Il'ya Grigor'yevich; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., otvetstvennyy redaktor; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Cutter-loader model DGI-2m] Gornoprokhodcheskii kombain DGI-2m.

Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 11 p. (MIRA 9:10)

(Coal mining machinery)

124-58-9-10548

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 158 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shtokman, I.G.

TITLE: Dynamic Loads in the Chain-hauling Organs of Mining Conveyers

(Dinamicheskiye nagruzki v tsepnykh tyagovykh organakh rudni-

chnykh konveyyerov)

PERIODICAL: V sb,: Vopr. teorii i rascheta pod"yemno-transp. mashin.

Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 169-174

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Mining--USSR 2. Machines--Stresses 3. Chains--Applications

Card 1/1 .

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; MEL'NIKOV, T.V., inzh.; POLUYANSKIY, S.A., gornyy inzhener

Experimental research on increasing the speed of the chains of scraper conveyers. Vop. rud. transp. no.2:9-14 1957 (MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Shtokman). 2. Khar'kovskiy zavod "Svet shakhtera" (for Mel'nikov). 3. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR (for Poluyanskiy).

(Conveying machinery--Testing)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

Dynamic processes in flexible traction connectors during unsteady motion. Vop. rud. transp. no.2:61-71 1957.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. (Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk
Static tension caused by changes in the length of the chain contour of a conveyer. Vop. rud. transp. no.2:79-84 1857. (MIRA 14:4)
1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. (Chains) (Conveying machinery)

BILICHENKO, N. Ya., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk; SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

Registance on the deflector drums of belt conveyers and sprocket scraper conveyers. Vop. rud. transp. no.2:123-127 1957.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Conveying machinery—Testing)

SHTOKMAN, I.G.

Basic prrameters of scraper conveyers. Ugol' 32 no.3:10-14 Mr '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal mining machinery)
(Conveying machinery)

SOV/122-58-8-7/29

AUTHORS: Shtokman I.G. Doctor of Technical Sciences, and

Lyakhovitskiy, S.I., Candilate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Procedure for the Fatigue Analysis of Conveyor Chains

(Metodika rascheta na ustalcat' tyagovykh tsepey

konveyerov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashincstroyeniya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 23-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Frequent fatigue failures of conveyor chains have

prompted an analysis of the equivalent fatigue load and its comparison with the limiting fatigue strength. The fatigue load amplitude varies continuously. The equivalent fatigue load is defined by the following relation. The m-th power of the equivalent fatigue load, multiplied by the number of cycles (life) which defines the limiting fatigue load at constant amplitude

in a symmetrical cycle is equal to the sum of all fatigue contribution terms. Each term refers to a

number of cycles during which the symmetrically varying load has a constant amplitude and is equal to this

number multiplied by the m-th power of the load amplitude. m is the exponent of the falling branch in the load/fatigue life plot. It is stated that for chains of

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Procedure for the Fatigue Analysis of Conveyor Chains

typical coal conveyors, operating under intense corrosion conditions, the limiting symmetrical fatigue load component is practically independent of the mean load. The example of a mine conveyor chain designated SKR-11, is quoted wherein the limiting fatigue load is independent of the mean chain tension and amounts to 700 kg. It was found on the basis of some test results that the symmetrical cycle load amplitude vanishes at the driving sprocket and grows linearly along the tension side to become a maximum at the driven sprecket. As the chain passes over the driven sprocket, its mean tension undergoes a sudden jump from that in the tension side to that of the slack side. In doing so, the fluctuating load component does not vary but retains its maximum amplitude and, during the passage along the slack length of the chair, again diminishes in accordance with a linear law until it vanishes when reaching the driving sprocket. The frequency of fluctuations is the spreaket tooth frequency. Hence, the total number of fluctuations is equal to the number of times each link passes over the driving sprocket times the number of links in the straight portions of the chain. It is stated that

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Procedure for the fatigue Analysis of Conteyor Chains

the maximum amplitude of the fluituating-load component can be determined from a resonance test of the installed chain, since many chains work under resonance conditions. The combination of these assumptions, with the help of elementary algebra, yields the equivalent fatigue load (Eq.(12)) which can be compared with the fatigue strength measured in rig tests. For example, the SKR-11 conveyor chain is installed in a conveyor of 100 m length between sprocket centres. The chain has a pitch of 8 cm and operates at a linear speed of 0.412 m/sec. The mean tension in the taut side is 200 kg and in the slack side, i 300 kg. The specification calls for a service life of 2 100 operating hours. The maximum amplitude of the fluctuatingload component was found to be 800 kg. Fatigue testsof the chain have established a symmetrical cycle fatigue strength of 700 kg (scristant amplitude) for a fatigue life of 3 million cycles. The value of the exponent m was 9. The application of the method proposed in the report yields an equivalent fatigue load of 840 kg. It follows that the effective load exceeds the limiting load and the chain cannot be expected to last the required service life.

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SOV/122-58 8-7/29 Procedure for the Fatigue Analysis of Conveyor Chains

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Considering that a maximum fluctuating-load amplitude may vary from one installation to another, whilst the other properties of the chain remain the same, it is useful to derive for every chain a relation between the equivalent fatigue load and the maximum load amplitude. In a typical example, both magnitudes are nearly equal at 600 kg. However, at a fluctuating-load amplitude of 200 kg, the equivalent fatigue load is about 400 kg. There are 2 figures and 8 Soviet references.

1. Chains—Mechanical properties 2. Chains—Analysis 3. Chains—Test methods

Card 4/4

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; LIPITSKIY, G.T., inzh.; UGOL'NIKOV, V.F., inzh.

Rolling hinges on traction chains of multibucket excavators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.12:79-86 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. (Excavating machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G.

Patigue strength of mine conveyer traction chains. Nauch. trudy
MGI no. 20:54-60 158.

(Conveying machinery)
(Link belting)
(Watals--Fatigue)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn. nauk,; LYAKHOVITSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Fatigue analysis of conveyor pull chains. Vest. mash. 38 no. 8:23(MIRA 11:8)

(Chains-Testing)

POLYAKOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich, prof.; SHTOKMAN, Il'ya Grigor'yevich, prof.; KOMAROVA, Yevgeniya Kuz'minichna, dotsent; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., prof., retsenzent; ANDREYEV, A.V., dotsent, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, N.V., dotsent, retsenzent; YEVNEVICH, A.V., dotsent, retsenzent; LOPATIN, S.I., dotsent, retsenzent; SOLOD, G.I., dotsent, retsenzent; SHAKHMEYSTER, L.G., dotsent, retsenzent; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, retsenzent; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., inzh., retsenzent; KOLOMIYTSEV, A.D., otv.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ye., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems and exercises on mine haulage] Sbornik zadach i uprazhnenii po rudnichnomu transportu. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva. Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 256 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Polyakov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Spivakovskiy). 3. Kafedra rudnichnogo transporta Moskovskogo gornogo instituta (for Spivakovskiy, Andreyev, Vasil'yev, Yevnevich; Lopatin, Solod, Shakhmeyster, Shorin).

(Mine haulage)

SHTOKMAN, Il'ya Grigor'yevich; YAKOVENKO, Yu.P., inzh., otv.red.;
KOLOMIYTSEV, A.D., red.izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Dynamics of mine conveyer trection chains] Dinamika tiagovykh tsepei rudnichnykh konveierov. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 289 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Conveying machinery) (Mine haulage)

VASIL'YEV. Nikoley Vasil'yevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; POLYAKOV, N.S., prof., retsenzent; SHTOKMAN, I.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BAKHURIN, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KUZNETSOV, B.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BILICHENKO, N.Ya., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; RENGEVICH, A.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOZLOVSKIY, S.I., dotsent, kand.

tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YEVNEVICH, A.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; GARBER, T.N., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Transportation and storage in ore dressing and briquetting plants] Transport i sklady na obogatitel nykh i briketnykh fabrikakh.

Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959.

341 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy rudnichnogo transporta Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta, chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Polyakov).

2. Kafedra rudnichnogo transporta Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta (for Shtokman, Bakhurin, Kuznetzov, Bilichenko, Rengevich). 3. Kafedra rudnichnogo transporta Moskovskogo gornogo instituta (for Yevnevich).

(Ore dressing) (Ore handling) (Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN 1.6

ALEKSANDROV, B.F., inzh.; BALYKOV, V.M., inzh.; BARANOVSKIY, F.I., inzh.; BOGUTSKIY, N.V., inzh.; BUN'KO, V.A., kand.tekhn.neuk, dotsent; VAVILOV, V.V., inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, L.Ya., inzh.; GRIDIN, A.D., inzh.; ZARMAN, L.N., inzh.; KOVALEV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUSNITSYN, G.I., inzh.; LATYSHEV, A.F., inzh.; LEYBOV. R.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LEYTES, Z.M., inzh.; LISITSYN, A.A., inzh.; LOKHANIN, K.A., inzh.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh.; MASHKEVICH, K.S., inzh.; MALKHAS'YAN, R.V.; MILOSERDIN, M.M., inzh.; MITNIK, V.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; MIKHEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.; PARAMONOV, V.I., inzh.; ROMANOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.; RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMEKHOV, V.K., inzh.; SMOLDY-REV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNAGIN, V.T., inzh.; SNAGOVSKIY, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh.; FRENKEL!, B.B., inzh.; FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; KHORIN, V.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHET-VEROV, B.M., inzh.; CHUGUNIKHIN, S.I., inzh.; SHELKOVNIKOV, V.N., inzh.; SHIRYAYEV, B.M., inzh.; SHISHKIN, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHPIL BERG, I.L., inzh.; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk; SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHURIS, N.A., inzh.; TERPIGOREV. A.M., glavnyy red.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., otv.red.toma; LIVSHITS, I.I., zamestitel' otv.red.; ABRAMOV, V.I., red.; LADYGIN, A.M., red.; MOROZOV, R.N., red.; OZERNOY, H.I., red.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., red.; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., red.; ARKHANGEL SKIY, A.S., inzh., red.; (Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, B.F. --- (continued) Card 2.

BELYAYSV. V.S. inzh., red.; BUKHANOVA, L.I., inzh., red.; VLASOV, V.M., inzh., red.; GLADILIN, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GREBTSOV, N.V., inzh., red.; GRECHISHKIN, F.G., inzh., red.; GON-CHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GUDALOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; IGHATOV, N.N., inzh., red.; LOMAKIN, S.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MARTYNOV, M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TSEVICH, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SVETLICHNYY, P.L., inzh., red.; SAL'-nauk, red.; SHETLAR, G.A., inzh., red.; SPERANTOV, A.V., kand.tekhn. PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.; [Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.7. [Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. Redkol.toma A.V. Topchiev i dr. 1959. 638 p. (Mining machinery) (MIRA 13:1)

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Qualitative theory on the breaking of traction chains on mine conveyers from fatigue. Vop. rud. transp. no.3:9-22 1959.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

(Chains—Testing)

(Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; EPPEL¹, L.I., gornyy inzhener

Testing traction chains on mine conveyers for fatigue. Vop.
rud. transp. no.3:22-28 1959. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Chains—Testing)
(Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

Allowing the use of a spring dynamometer to measure the dynamic load of traction chains. Vop. rud. transp. no.3:63-67 1959.

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(Conveying machinery)

(Dynamometer)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

Theory of the performance of an inclined automatic belt conveyer with the motor cut off. Vop. rud. transp. no.3:82-86 1959.

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(Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

Research on the effect of external, diversified drag on eliminating vibration in chain conveyors. Vop.rud. transp. no.4:24-33 60.

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1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema. (Conveying machinery—Vibration)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor, tekhn.nauk; SHEREMET, A.A., inzh.

Belt-chain conveyor theory. Vop.rud. transp. no.4:92-98 '60.

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SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

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Problem of calculating the driving power of a winch in tail-rope hawlage. Vop.rud. transp. no.4:325-330 160. (MIRA 14:3)

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POLYAKOV, N.S.; SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk

More about the selection of the motion speed of the scraper traction chain. Ugol' 36 no.3:57-58 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Polyakov).

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POLYAKOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SHTOKMAN, Il'ya Grigor'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KVITKO, A.K., otv. red.; KOVAL', I.V., red. izd-va; LONILINA, L.I., tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

[Prinicples of theory and design of mine haulage apparatus]
Osnovy teorii i raschety rudnichnykh transportnykh ustanovok.
Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 490 p. (MIRA 15:4)

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1. Donetskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornozavodskogo transporta.

(Chains) (Mechanical wear) (Conveying machinery)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., prof.; TIMOSHKIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASILOVSKIY, L.S., inzh.; IL'CHENKO, A.I., inzh.; HERLIN, M.Ya., inzh.; SMIRNOV, V.K., inzh.; EPPEL', L.I., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.M., inzh.

New two-member sectional TsDR traction chain for underground scraper conveyers.. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:33-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:2) (Conveying machinery)

YEVNEVICH, Anton Vladislavovich; DAVYDOV, B.L., prof., retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, A.A., prof., retsenzent; SHTOKMAN, I.G., prof., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, N.V., dots., dvv. red.; NOVAL', I.V., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Machines formine haulage] Gornye transportage mashiny. Izd.2. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 467 p. (MIRA 16:9)

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LEYBOV, R.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; OGLOBLIN, D.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NATDYSH, A.M., prof., red.; KSE OFONTOVA, A.I., prof., red.: MEEVEDEV, B.I., dots., red.; TARANOV, P.Ya., dots., red.; LEYYUOV, R.M., prof., red.; SHTOKMAN, I.G., prof., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., otv. red.; YEROKHIN, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in the coal industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 317 p. (NIRA 16:12)

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(Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

SHTORMAN, I.G., prof.

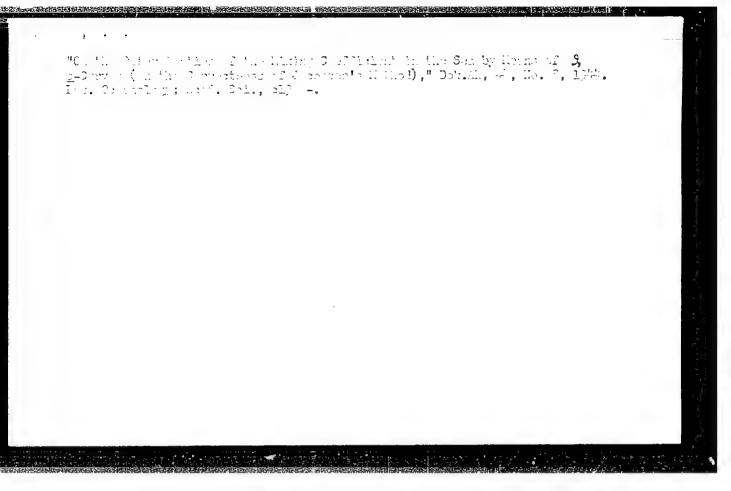
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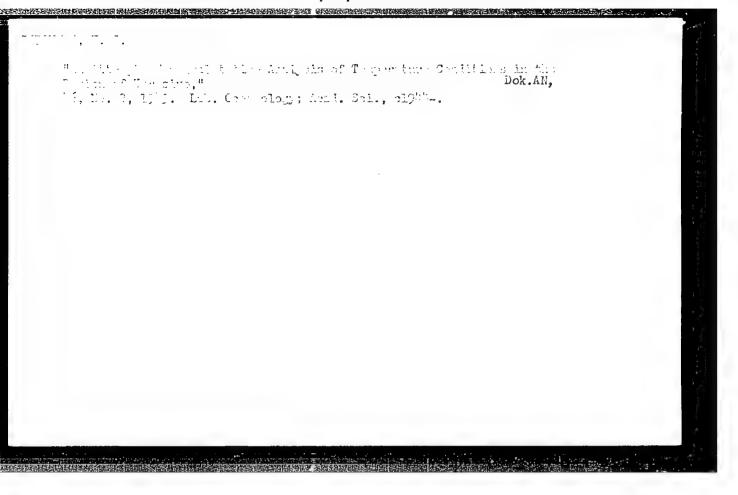
Selection of a place to locate intermediate drives and equalizing. devices for inclined apron conveyers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gcr.zhur. 7 no.7:86-91 64. (MIRA 17:10)

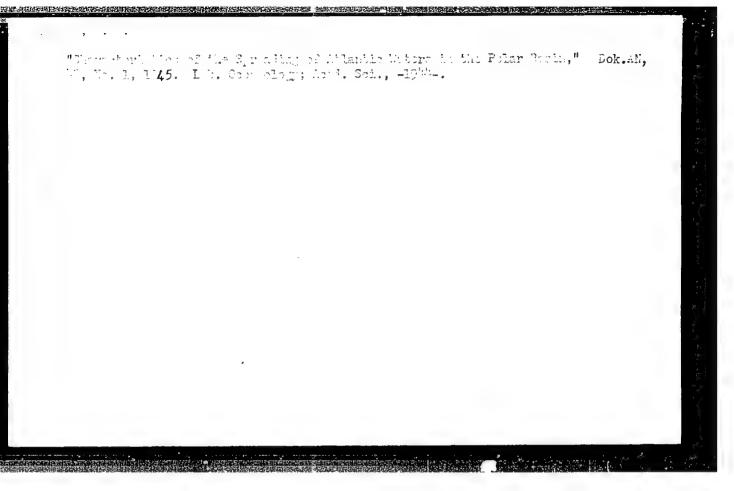
1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomedovana kafedrcy rudnichnogo transporta.

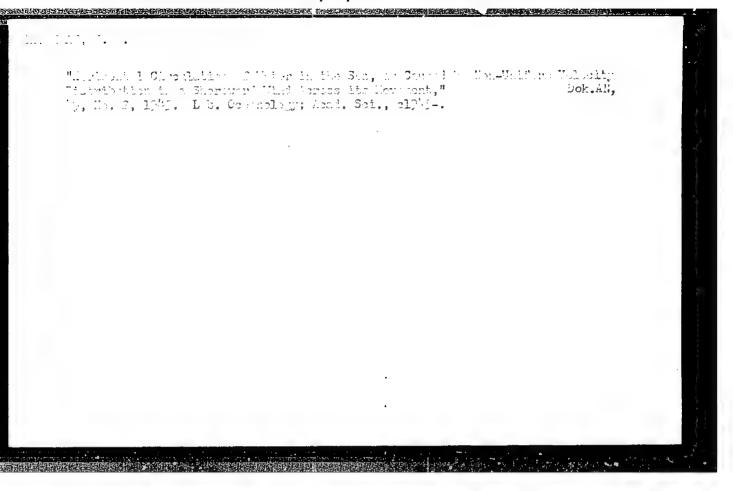
Engenerical Jases for Galentating Stationary Geostrophic currents on the masis of Geometraphic Leasurements," Problem Arktiki, p. 2, 17hl

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	TC Sort63	ity coefficient E, by the Four d Fjeldstad's formula. Shows by phase displacement amplit to used as at present for sm but that the most reliable; but that the most reliable; by application of the formula st width. This is checked by no Sargasso See data.	Trudy Institute Okeanol" Vol I	
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STOKMAN, V.B.

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UBSR/Oceanology Currents, Ocean Jan 1946

"On the Dissipation of Energy in Stationary Ocean Currents," V. B. Stokman, 16 pp

"Trudy Instituta Okeanol" Vol I

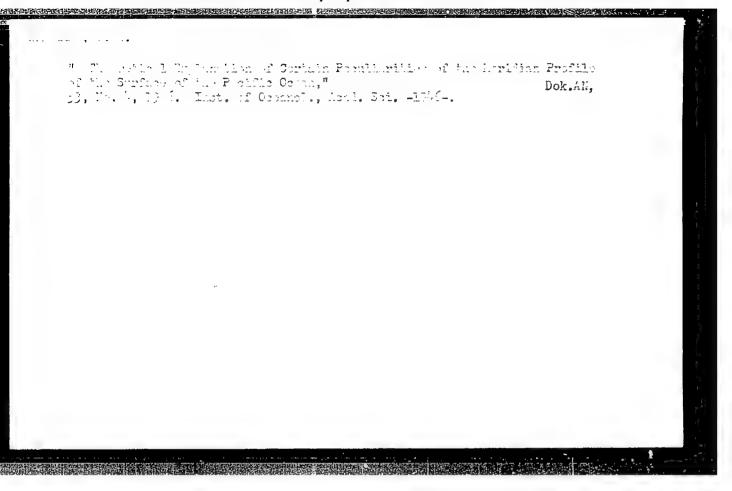
Evolves equation by integral method for computing dissipation of energy in currents produced by winds and pressure gradients in homogeneous limited sea of finite depth. Computations for the "Aransgrund" lightship agree well with the theory. Includes critical analysis of computation by K. Suda of dissipation in convectional current that disputes the reliability of the computations.

STCKMAN, V.B.	must possess molecular rather than turbulent signiff- cance, whereas K, may have turbulent significance. Thus, relation between the two will be particularly high.	Thus K_{z} is on the average 10^6 times greater than K_{z} . Thus K_{z} is on the average 10^6 times greater than K_{z} . Thus K_{z} is on the average 10^6 times greater than K_{z} . Thus K_{z} is on the average 10^6 times greater than K_{z} . Thus K_{z} is on the average 10^6 times greater 10^6 times 10^6 times greater than 10^6 tin 10^6 times greater than 10^6 times greater than 10^6 time	~ ~ ~	Company of the second of the s
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"Theory of Equatorial Counter-Gurrents in Oceans," Iz Akademii Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf i Geofiz Vol X, No 5, 1946 (517-527).
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 5 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953



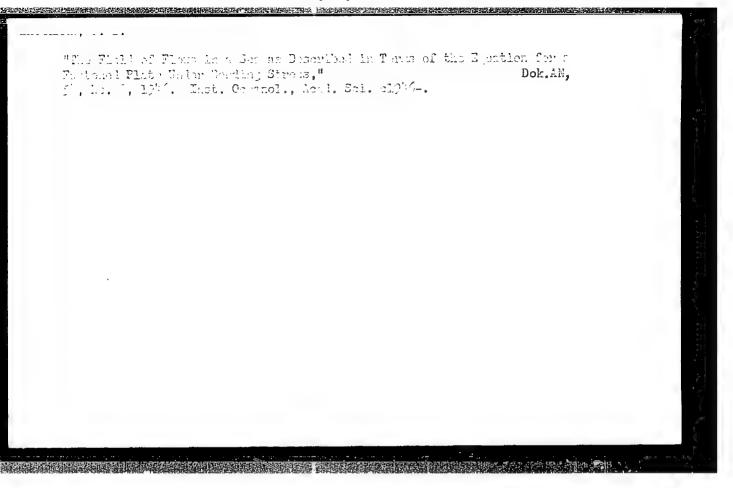
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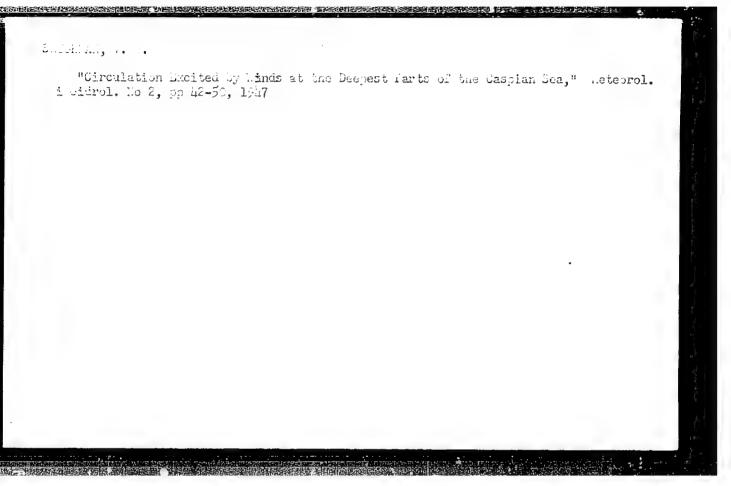
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"Dissipation of Energy of Stationary Currents Which are Excited by a Non-equilibrial Wind in a Closed Homogenecus Sea," pp 53-64. (Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

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S0: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

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"Effect of Bottom Topography on the Direction of Currents in the Sea. Priroda, 11, (1947), 10-23.

SO: Translation-2524467, 30 Apr 1954.

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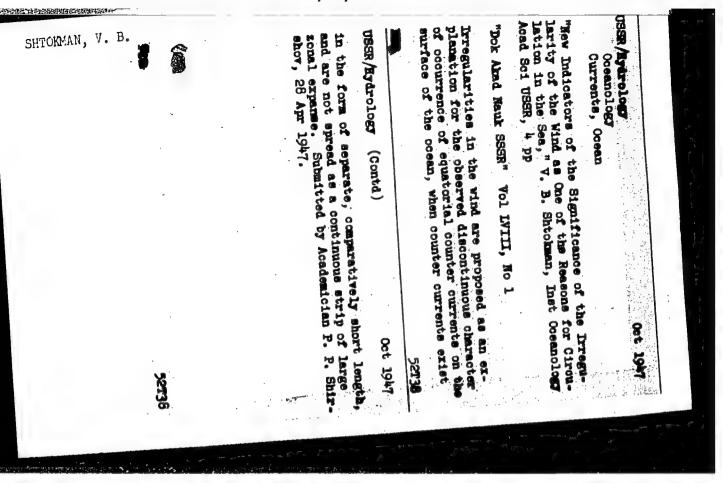
Theoretical Model For the Circulation on The Surface of The Ocean in Regions of The Equatorial Counter Current

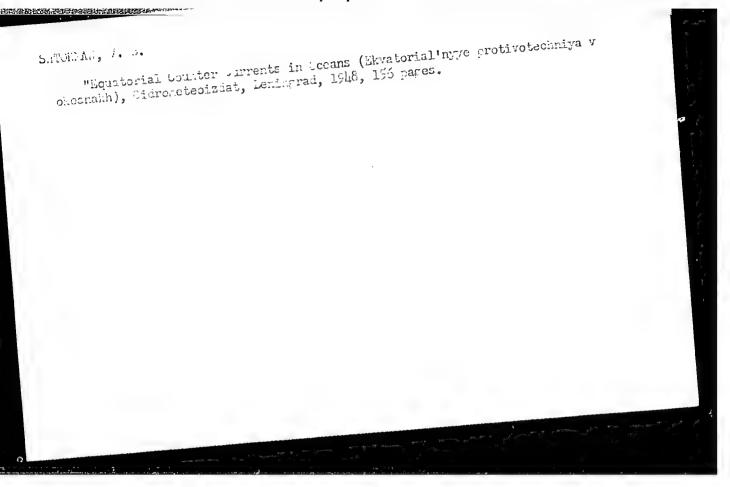
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SHTOKMAN, V. B.

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USER/Oceanography
Meteorology

Feb 1948

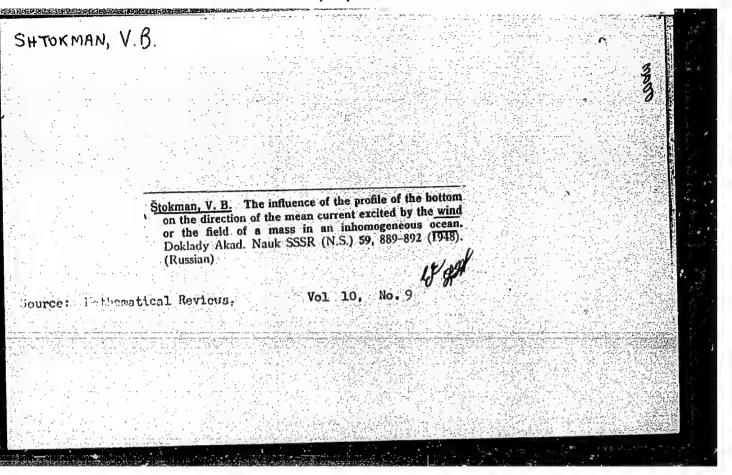
"Relation between the Field of Wind, Field of Overall Currents and the Intermediate Field of Masses in a Heterogeneous Ocean," V. B. Shtokman, Inst Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

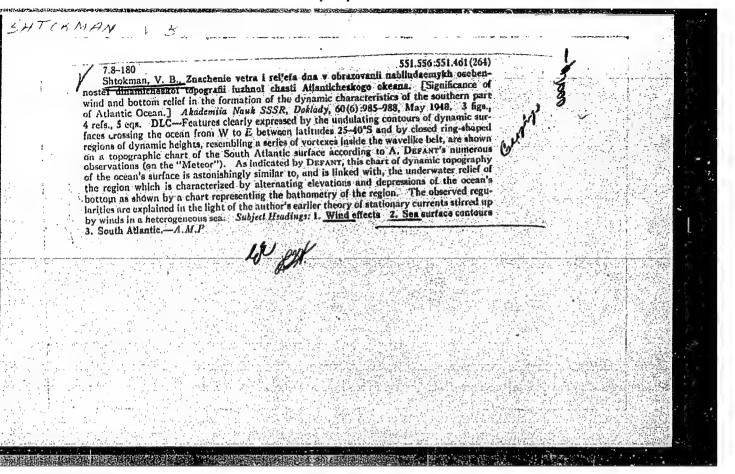
"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 4

Shows that original theory of horizontal circulation in heterogeneous ocean is inadequate, and establishes new set of equations for various conditions. Submitted by Academician P. P. Shirshov, 9 Dec 1947.

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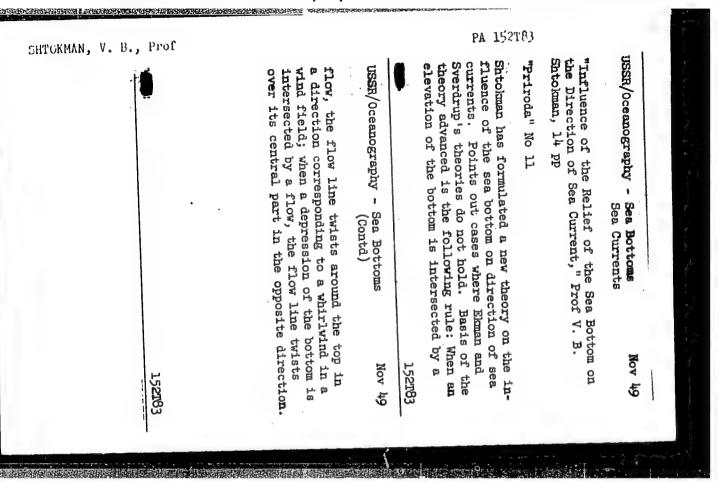


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- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Ocean Currents
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SHTAKIM, V. J.

USSR/Meteorology - Winds

1 Mar 50

"Determining the Flow Velocities and Density Distribution in the Cross Section of an Infinite Channel, in Dependence Upon the Wind Effect and Lateral Friction in a Coriolis-Force Field," V. B. Shtokman, Inst of Oceanol, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 1, pp 41-44

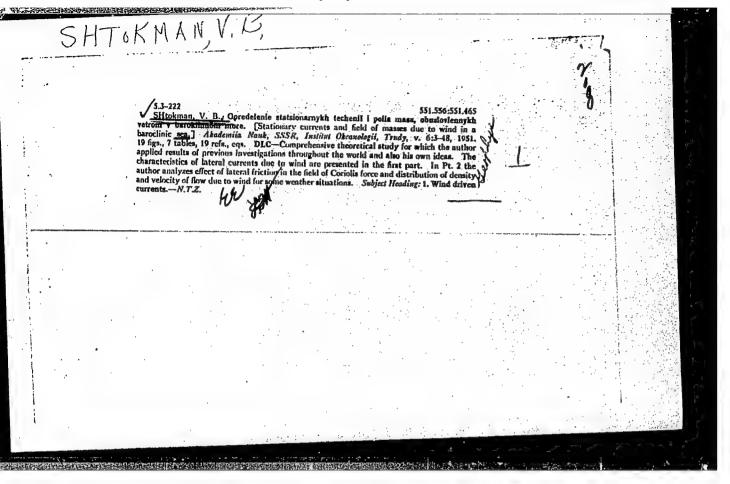
Shtokman sets up and solves equations for x and y components, S_X and S_Y , of total flow S in barocline sea, also quantity Q, involving density of flow. Gives example of iso-lines drawn on cross section 300 m deep and 100 km wide, using these equations. Submitted 14 Nov 49 by Acad P. P. Shirshov.

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SHTOKMAN, V. V. currents in the middle of transversal sections current on sep levels. Results show that full advantages over computations of velocities of 1946; 59.4, 1948; "Trudy Inst Okeanol, Ak Nauk SSSR"3, 1949) the author attempted to show that V. V. Shtokman, Inst of Oceanol, Acad Sci USbu putation of the Circulation Produced by an finite rectilinear channel. Received 14 Dec 52 considerable error, be substituted by of closed sea of elongated shape may, without computation of full current in the sea has "Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" No 5, pp 57-68 "Application of Method of Full Currents to Com-USSR/Geophysics - Sea Currents In his previous works "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" 54,5 Irregular Wind in a Sea of Elliptical Shape," Sep/oct 52 226**1**759 2261759 G.

USER/Geophysics - Sea Currents "Determining Steady-State Currents and Density Distribution in the Middle Cross Section of a closed tribution in the Middle Cross Section of a closed Sea Elongated in Form, "V. B. Shtokman, Inst of Sea Elongated Sci USER "Iz Ak Nauk SSER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk SER, Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk Ser Geofiz" No 6, p 57-72 "Iz Ak Nauk Se

SHTOKMAN, V. B.	considers this theory incomplete, until the solm of the math problem of lower boundary of flow excited by wind.	"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 8, pp 13-19 Previous investigations by author (cf. "Priroda" Previous investigations by author (cf. "Priroda" 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 8, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 8, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 8, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 8, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 11, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 12, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 12, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 12, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 13, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 14, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 15, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 16, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 17, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 18, 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Trudy Inst 1949; Meteorol i Gidrol" 6, 1949; Meteorol 6, 1949; Meteorol 6, 1949; Meteorol 6, 1949; Meteorol 7, 1949; Mete	

SHTORMAN, V. B.

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USSR/Geophysics - Sea Currents

Jan/Feb 53

"Some Problems of the Dynamics of Sea Currents," V. B. Shtokman, Inst of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz" No 1, pp 69-77

Investigates the influence of latitudinal variation of Coriolis parameter in the distribution of complete flows and densities in mean cross-section of a river elongated along the wind form. Indicates that influence of latitudinal variation of Coriolis parameter is minor for small transverse dimensions of internal rivers. Qualitatively evaluates thickness of the baroclinal layer in the limits of which the circulation in the ocean caused by wind is realized.

SHTOKMAN, V.B., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor

Effect of lateral irregularity of drifting ice on horizontal circulation in the ocean. Metero, i gidrol. no.2:20-24 F 153.

(MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Icebergs)

Jillaria, T. T.

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USSI/Geoglysies - Coor Currents

"Redal of Complete Currents Laited by winds on a sea," V. D. Shtokman, Inst of Occupality, New of Sei USS"

la Ak Maul SUSA, Ser Geofia, No A, pp 324-334

Considers the analogy between (a) traverse flexures produced along the border of a flat flate and (b) the distribution of complete flows excited by winds on the sea. Discusses the modeling principles based on this analogy. Shows the possibility of taking into account the latitudinal variation in the Coriolis force during modeling.

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"Infinite of Mr. Alli of of letter one Tr noverse Telescapeneity of Wind Upon Herixon I Simul that In . Shall Se or Alestvolt," Noteonal. i Sidrologiya, No. 3, 1933, 21 - 2.

The author investigates the problem of countercurrents due to the transverse inhome provinty of the what what to the unevenness of the cross section of the bottom in small reservoire damm out in the direction of the wind. Just as in an earlier nowh of the author (Izv ativ Al SSSR, series reper, i reofiz, No 1, 1941) the author fines the solution to the quation Mu_{22} totar = 0 (sic), where nu is the constant coefficient of interhal turbulent friction, rho is the density of water, and gover is the angle of longitudinal inclination of the water in the direction of the wind, which angle is everaged in the transverse direction. The difference from the mentioned work consists in the boundary conditions which are given at the bottom (cross section of the bottom is represented by an arbitrary curve) and at the surface of the mater. He presents analytical and graphical (for a concrete example) investigations into the integral of the equation. He shows that the countercurrents in the cross section of a small sin of variable depth depend both upon the transverse inhomogeneity of the tangent friction of wind and upon the depth in one or another roultion of the cross section; here the countercurrent can with greater probability be an acted in channel-shaped degression in the bottom of a small sea. He emphasizes that an usrential difference exists between the distribution of countercurrents in a real recurity variable buttom relief and that in an ideal sea of constant depth. He finds an empression for the tragent stress at an arbitrary point of the sea bottom; he uses it for finding points of ground erosion. (MZhGeol, No 6, 1955) SC: Sum. No. 713, 9 Nov 55

TOKMAN, V.B.

Stokman, V. B. On the computation of the "lateral" iriction in the dynamics of ocean flows (criticism of SHidaka's results). Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 88, 795-798 (1953). (Russian)

L'auteur montre en se basant sur ses recherches anté-

L'auteur montre en se basant sur ses recherches antérieures que l'étude de la circulation horizontale provoquée par le vent dans un océan non homogène nécessite la résolution d'une équation aux dérivées partielles de la forme

(1)
$$\frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^4} + \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial y^4} = \frac{\text{rot } \tau(x, y)}{A_1}$$

avec les conditions initiales $\psi=0$, $\partial\psi/\partial n=0$ le long du contour L où n est la normale au contour. M. Hidaka résout cette équation en négligeant le terme $2\partial^1\psi/\partial x^2\partial y^2$ et en ajoutant un terme provenant de la fonction de Coriolis. L'auteur montre en introduisant les coordonnées polaires que, tandis que la solution de (1) peut admettre une symétrie sphérique, les solutions obtenues par M. Hidaka n'admettent pas des solutions pareilles.

M. Kiveliovich (Paris). 48

SHTOKMAN, V. B.

USSR/Geography Climatic fluctuations

Card

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Authors

: Shtokman, V. B.

Title.

: Circular currents around islands and reverse flows at the shores of straits

Periodical

: Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 4, 29 - 37, July - August 1954

Abstract

: The reasons for circular currents around islands and reverse currents at the shores of straits, are explained scientifically. The effects of Coriolis forces and wind on the movement of sea waters, are discussed. Five references: 4 USSR and 1 English (1947 - 1953). Drawings.

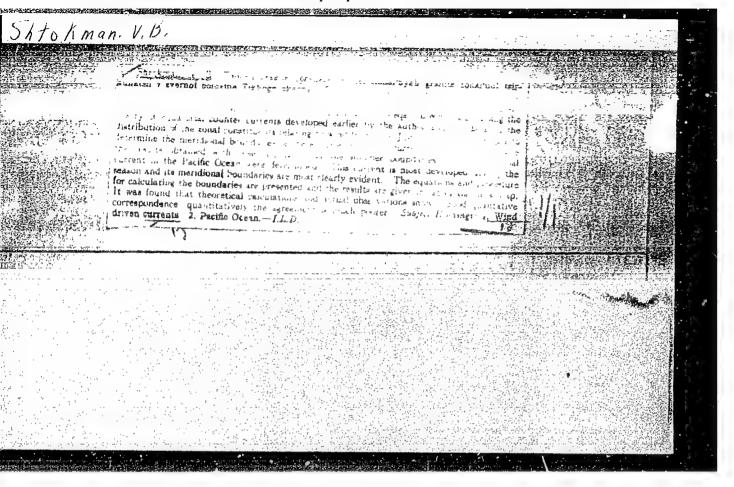
Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Oceanology

Submitted

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Development of absolute currents in the ocean by wind action.
Trudy Inst. okean. no.9:5-22 '54. (MIRA 8:6)

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[Theoretical foundation and methods of calculating steady currents in the sea] Teoreticheskie osnovy i metody rascheta ustanovivshikhsia morskikh techanii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:11)

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Follow-up to O.I.Mamaev's article "T, S analysis of moving water masses in the ocean which are limited in respect to the vertical. (MIRA 15:11) Okeanologiia 2 no.5:949 '62. (Ocean currents)